









## THAT MAN M BRIDE.

The Facts and Figures in the Case. What he Did and What he Didn't.

A Letter From One Who Knows Concerning What he Speaks.

Since my remarks to "Moro" in reference to the candidacy of John McBride for Secretary of State appeared in the *Leader*, every effort has been made by McBride to show only that he did, at some time or other, do a day's work. The assertion that he is not a workingman, is so full of sound truth that in their desperation to show where or at what time he ever did anything to cause a single drop of sweat to trickle down from the edge of that bushy, bristling head of hair over that noble face, they fail to say anything in defence of his votes in the House of Representatives against the great number of labor bills that were before that body.

It seems to a careful observer that McBride's visit to Cleveland had a great deal to do with the coming to Massillon of a P. D. reporter, and it would be natural under the circumstances that he be directed where to go.

One of the most important declarations of principles of the Knights of Labor is that "Industrial and moral worth be the true standard of individual and national greatness." God grant that it may be so in Ohio this fall, and John McBride will not be elected to the important and responsible position of Secretary of this great commonwealth. His election would be a canker on the record of the State that the people would repent at leisure.

It is very noticeable that the P. D. reporter very opportunely failed to remember the names of the mines in which McBride worked. Now, I do not believe it is necessary that a man should come home every night with a black face and greasy hands in order to be known as a workingman, but let them show me anything that this man has done worthy the name of labor, and I will take back what I have said in this direction.

I am fortunate or unfortunate enough as the case may be to be one of those whose arms and hands are more or less black while at work. I have been identified with labor ever since I became old enough and have been a Knight of Labor for 11 years, and I here say that for John McBride, who we can plainly see is not a workingman, to pose as even a friend of labor is an insult to the intelligence of American workmen. When he claims to carry the vote of the workingmen in his pocket, all I can say is, it is characteristic of the man's impudence.

The talk in the P. D. as to the Ohio Miners' Association and what it is, is all hush. In 1882 when it was formed it had a membership of about 1,000 members who were to pay 5c. per month each for its support. In the winter of 1881, it had increased to about 3,500 members. This increase was not due to the Lascarus Valley, McBride's home, for the majority of the miners here would have nothing to do with it owing to McBride being at the head of it. McBride was now a member of the Legislature and it soon became apparent that he was using the association for his own purposes. The executive board of the union met at his own request and investigated the matter and condemned him, and one of their findings is in the language used in their circular as follows:

"Everything was laid bare before us as a board, and the proofs were that John McBride had proved that he was totally unworthy of his trust, either as a legislator or as president." A convention was then called and McBride and his few were there and supported him. The Executive Board then called a convention of the State and that convention condemned him and resolved to have nothing more to do with the union as long as McBride had anything to do with it. This left the association with less than half its former membership. Since that a few have joined here and there and there are at present about 2,000 members in the State out of about 20,000 miners. And they have had to increase their membership dues from 5 cents to 10 cents per month in order to get enough money to support them.

Why is it that the majority of the miners at his own home will have nothing to do with him? Here are a few of the reasons. When he was in the Legislature he said that he voted for Durbin Ward for U. S. Senator. It is now going the rounds that he voted for Payne. In the winter of 1881 the first piece price plan bill for managing the Penitentiary was before the House. It was condemned by labor organizations and especially by the Cincinnati Trades Assembly, but McBride voted for it. This I know to be true for I was there at the time. On the 22d of January, 1885, another piece price plan bill was introduced and McBride voted for it too; but he voted against it it would have been defeated. This is the great "friend of labor."

Again, McBride voted against an investigation of the broom manufacture in the Penitentiary, when a resolution was up before the House authorizing it in the interest of the honest labor of the State on the 29th of April, 1885.

When the question of cheap school books was before the House of Representatives, Mr. Bargar introduced an amendment so that boards of education after determining the course of study should contract with publishers of school books, thus obtaining them at wholesale prices and then furnish them to the pupils at cost. McBride voted against this also.

A man Representative Jones, of Jackson county, who proved himself a true friend of the people, introduced a bill giving the miners three District Inspectors of mines and a Chief Inspector for the State and making three District Inspectors of weights and measures at mines. McBride, in April, 1884, voted against it. On the following day a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost. McBride voted against it, but the motion prevailed and the bill was put upon its passage again. McBride voted against it again but it became a law and is to-day where, oh where, is the consistency in claiming that he is a friend of labor.

He goes among the miners and tells them that he did all he could for them. They do not generally know these things, but I do, for I was there at the time and I ask any one who doubts the truth of these facts to turn to the *Journal* of the House of Representatives and turn to the pages dated from the 10th to the 16th of April, 1884, and see these facts recorded by a Democratic clerk and be convinced.

McBride's plan to befriend labor seems to be to vote against any bill for their

good, or to propose such legislation as no sane workman, let alone others, can endorse, knowing that it will meet a sure death in the committee room, but believing that it will have the effect on the feelings of the loud-mouthed and ignorant to pushing him forward as the workman's friend. Such silly claptrap is equaled only by the brazen effrontery of the man. As an illustration of his moves intended for Lincum, look at the bill he introduced to regulate the weighing of coal at the mines. It was introduced and that was the end of it.

And now to eclipse all comes the information that at Buchtel, O., on Sept. 16, last, he uttered the following revolutionary an un-American sentiments: "Whenever in these United States the aristocracy of Government secure a hold upon the people, and become domineering and dictatorial in their enroachments upon the people (as did the aristocracy of France in the days previous to the revolution), I trust I will be found in the ranks of the people, a Socialist if you like, a Communist, if you like, nay, and more, an Anarchist if you like, to tear them up root and branch."

T. V. Powderly never counseled wiser when he said to the Knights of Labor, "beware of labor agitators who never labor." Here we have one of that very stripe, and it behooves the workmen to treat him accordingly.

McBride should not be elected because he is grossly incompetent and as ignorant as a mule of the duties of the position to which he aspires.

McBride should not be elected because he has proven himself to be anything but the friend of labor.

McBride should not be elected because he duped the Democratic party into believing that he could control the labor vote, and last, but not least, he should not be elected because he uttered sentiments that no man who loves the United States with its institutions, who loves his wife and his children, can endorse, but must sternly rebuke at the ballot box in November.

This is purely my opinion founded upon facts, secured from a personal acquaintance with John the Jaw-Snith, and no one knows better than he that I have not told one-half. Respectfully and truthfully,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,  
Massillon, Ohio.

### AGRICULTURAL.

There is no farm interest that tends more surely to profit than sheep on lands suited to grazing, especially where weeds or bushes interfere with successful cultivation, or on lands too rough to till easily.

The fact that corn meal tends to produce fat rather than milk should not be forgotten by the dairyman. For a little while it will make an increased flow of very rich milk. Then the cow will begin to fatten and dry off. To fatten a cow while milking her, corn is the best of the grains; but for making milk it is inferior to oats, barley, or mill feed.

The way for the small farmer to make money out of his hogs is to take them into partnership, says Mr. Curtis in the *Rural New Yorker*. This can be done in a number of ways. At first they will take the sour milk and turn it into money in the most profitable way it can be done. Experiments have shown this. The kitchen slops, which often defile the back door, can also be used by the active partner, and, if strengthened a little with middlings, they will rapidly turn into cash. Then come the weeds. I have found out what the most of them grow for—to feed pigs. These that they won't eat will make good manure, and here the pig is a partner worth having.

There are lots of things which litter up the grounds and make them look rough and unkempt, which the pigs will help to get out of the way. The only vehicle necessary to do the business of the farm is a wheelbarrow. It can be loaded both ways, taking weeds to the pig-sty and going back with manure for the crops in the garden. Nothing like hog manure out in the lot where it is plowed under for the tender corn. The stalks are twice as large as they are where the barnyard manure was put. It is so every time. The pig will turn the plantains, the purslane, and the lawn grass to the best account. A friend had a field full of wild morning-glories and they ran the crops out so badly that it hardly paid to cultivate the land. He got a hint from Kirby Homestead, and bought up a lot of shoats, took them as partners, and turned them into his field. Every day some shelled corn was scattered about and the hogs ate it and rooted around for more and so got a taste of the roots of the morning-glories, and they kept rooting for them until the field was entirely cleared.

The true value of coal tar on the farm was not generally come to be recognized. As a preserver of wood it is the best and cheapest of anything we have. This product may be obtained from gas works at a very slight cost, and when properly applied goes a great way in its use. Any wood surface to be exposed a part of the time to moisture will be made to last very perceptibly longer when given a covering of tar. Those who have tried dipping soft-wood posts, such as willow and poplar, certify that the wood is made to last in the ground equal to the best seasoned oak. Well curbing, the lower boards of fences or buildings, barn floors, in fact anything exposed to moisture, will be well preserved if given a covering of hot tar. As a disinfectant it is considered very valuable, and should be applied to the walls and roofs of poultry houses and to the soiled portions of pig pens. The best condition in which to apply it, as a rule, is while hot. It is in this way the cheapest and forms a much better preservative, yet it can be applied as a paint, by thinning with turpentine, when in a melted condition. This will be found more expensive, as turpentine costs about 60 cents a gallon. The ordinary way of tarring posts is to dip them, the process is convenient and the result most effectual. A long, trough-like vat, provided with a sheet iron bottom and the whole set over a brick fireplace, makes a very convenient arrangement. Two men, each provided with a hook made of heavy wire, stand at each end of the vat, and are able to perform the dipping with a great deal of speed. The timber should be well seasoned, so that all the openings, resulting from cracking, may become filled with the hot liquid and rendered impervious to water. If boarded roofs be covered with tar, water will run from them with the greatest freedom. Cast-iron implements may be rendered rust proof by dipping in hot tar, and the covering will be equal to the best Japan finish.

After wild carrots have taken possession of a meadow there is no practical way to effect riddance except cultivation, and to make the work effective the field should be plowed two successive seasons, the safe course a hoe crop first, then a crop of grain if desired, and grass seed again.

All Medical Authorities Agree that catarrh is no more nor less than an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal air passages. A nasal catarrh and all catarrhal affections of the head and all diseases of the blood, and it is a serious mistake to treat them as such. No conscientious physician ever attempts to do so. It is held by eminent medical men that sooner or later a specific will be found for every disease from which humanity suffers. The facts justify us in assuming that for catarrh at least a positive cure already exists in Ely's Cream Balm.

To keep onions in winter the temperature should be kept down as near the freezing point as possible, and the onions kept in a dry atmosphere. They may be kept safely and perfectly in earthen pits, frozen solid, if allowed to thaw out naturally in the spring before being disturbed.

Everything Goes Wrong In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, impurities of the system, certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a pain beneath the ribs and through the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headache, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is the best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

Mr. Thomas Meelan says that where he sees a farmer who has no love for the beautiful, far flowers, for home comforts, and pleasant surroundings, he usually finds no happiness, and an unworthy member of society. He is not prepared to say that such are always the inevitable results, but the tendencies are in that direction.

Cured Without Expense or Pain. In order to introduce the remedy, I will send to any address in the U. S. or Canada, prepaid, for one dollar, the never-fail *Sioux Indian Pile Remedy*, together with the Indian receipts. Treatise, etc. This remedy was procured at a considerable expense from a Sioux Indian Chief, and has been extensively used by Military Physicians at all the different posts on the frontier and was never known to fail in any permanent cure. Do not suffer longer or undergo painful surgical operations, but forward amount for remedy and instructions, and cure yourself. Address, WM. GROPPENESSER, Prop., CLIFTON, DAKOTA.

After frost has pinched the grasses they are no longer sufficient for cattle that must be kept in good flesh, nor for cows giving milk. Add enough grain and the grass will serve much better to maintain good condition.

After Diphtheria Diphtheria is a terrible disease, requiring the greatest medical skill to effect a complete cure. Even when its power is broken, it clings to the patient with great persistence, and often leaves the system poisoned and prostrated. Just here Hood's Sarsaparilla does a vast amount of good, expelling impurities from the blood, giving it richness and vitality, while it renovates and strengthens the system.

GILMORE'S AROMATIC is a great success, therefore we challenge the world to produce its equal as a restorative for woman. Sold by druggists.

REV. W. FISK NEQUA, of Aurora, Ill., says: "I have used Gilmore's Aromatic Wine and find it an excellent household remedy that none ought to do without. Sold by druggists."

REV. HARRIS PECK, of Pavilion, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with Malaria, Bowel Difficulty and sleepless nights, which I found was wearing me out. After taking Aromatic Wine two days I realized great relief, sleeping well and otherwise feeling like a new man. I cheerfully recommend it to suffering humanity." Sold by druggists.

REV. J. M. DORBY, of Linden, N. Y., says: "The Gilmore Aromatic Wine proved a great blessing to my wife." Sold by druggists.

REV. DR. FREELAND, of Fowlerville, N. Y., writes us that two bottles of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cured his wife of Nervousness and Sleeplessness. Sold by druggists.

Most Excellent. J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colics, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottle, Free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Large Size \$1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Peyer Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

A Card To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you. This is a great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. Oct 20-ly

BRACE UP. You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

—J. E. JACKSON, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranch and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent, 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent, interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent, discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 50 per cent, upon the stock after paying 10 per cent, on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—The N. Y. Financialist 29y

TAKE THE Mt. Vernon & Can. H. & L. Route The Great Through Line via The C. A. & C. RAILWAY P. C. & St. L. and C. St. L. & P. Railroads for All Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding 6 St. Louis tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the East Express at 8:35 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m., and Kansas City 7:30 p. m. No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kindly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE. Central or 9th M. Indian Time. In effect Oct. 3, 1886.

GOING SOUTH.				GOING NORTH.			
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 1.
Cleveland	Express	Fast	Mail	Fast	Mail	Express	Cleveland
8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	12:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:30 a. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:30 a. m.	2:00 a. m.	2:30 a. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:30 a. m.

Trains 21 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday. Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gan and Columbus accommodations, leave Gan at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:00 a. m., leaving Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gan at 7:00 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P. C. & St. L. & C. St. L. & P. at Toledo, Shreve and all other points west. Train 10 (Cleveland express) connects with P. C. & St. L. & C. St. L. & P. at Toledo, Shreve and all other points west.

Trains 2, 3 and 6 make connections with P. C. & St. L. & C. St. L. & P. at Toledo, Shreve and all other points west. For further information, address E. C. JAMES, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE. P. Ft. W. & C. Railway. Schedule in Effect June, 1886.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows: CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST. No. 1. Daily except Sunday. 1:14 a. m. No. 2. Daily except Sunday. 10:24 a. m. No. 3. Daily except Sunday. 3:22 p. m. No. 4. Daily except Sunday. 9:25 p. m. Local Freight. 11:25 a. m.

GOING WEST. No. 1. Daily except Sunday. 1:14 a. m. No. 2. Daily except Sunday. 10:24 a. m. No. 3. Daily except Sunday. 3:22 p. m. No. 4. Daily except Sunday. 9:25 p. m. Local Freight. 11:25 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Gen'l Time Tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

## C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains. In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Lorain	6:55 a. m.	3:40 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
Shelby	7:05 a. m.	3:50 p. m.	4:10 a. m.
Ellettsville	7:15 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:20 a. m.
Patterson	7:25 a. m.	4:10 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Grafton	7:30 a. m.	4:20 p. m.	4:40 a. m.

GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Cleveland	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Grafton	8:05 a. m.	5:05 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Helden	8:15 a. m.	5:15 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Shelby	8:25 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Ellettsville	8:35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.	4:25 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Cleveland	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Grafton	8:05 a. m.	5:05 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Helden	8:15 a. m.	5:15 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Shelby	8:25 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Ellettsville	8:35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.	4:25 a. m.

GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Cleveland	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Grafton	8:05 a. m.	5:05 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Helden	8:15 a. m.	5:15 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Shelby	8:25 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Ellettsville	8:35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.	4:25 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Cleveland	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Grafton	8:05 a. m.	5:05 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Helden	8:15 a. m.	5:15 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Shelby	8:25 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Ellettsville	8:35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.	4:25 a. m.

GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Cleveland	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Grafton	8:05 a. m.	5:05 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Helden	8:15 a. m.	5:15 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Shelby	8:25 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Ellettsville	8:35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.	4:25 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Cleveland	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Grafton	8:05 a. m.	5:05 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Helden	8:15 a. m.	5:15 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Shelby	8:25 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Ellettsville	8:35 a. m.	5:35 p. m.	4:25 a. m.

GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Cleveland	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	3:00 a. m.



# Massillon Independent.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.  
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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Chairman—RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.  
Auditor—WILLIAM LITTLETON.  
Clerk of Courts—PHILIP P. BUSH.  
Commissioner—HENRY SHAFER.  
Coroner—DR. GEO. B. COCK.  
Treasurer—J. T. ARNOLD.  
Surveyor—RUBEN Z. WISE.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—JAMES S. ROBINSON.  
Judge of Supreme Court—M. J. WILLIAMS.  
Clerk of Supreme Court—U. H. HESTER.  
Comptroller of Common Schools—E. T. TAPPAN.  
Members of Board of Public Works—W. H. HAHN.

## DISTRICT TICKET.

Common Pleas Judge—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
Common Pleas Judge—ANSON PEAKE.

**The Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, on October 13, by a vote of twenty-four to four, refused to endorse John McBride as a candidate for Secretary of State.**

It was twenty-four to four, John.

The printers have orders to keep this sentence "standing." Organize a Board of Trade.

The McGregors have stuck to the to the county offices like leeches. Let one of them now be removed.

P. P. Bush is a capable energetic business man who, as Clerk of Courts, would do his whole duty, and not use his office as a political machine.

Will Patrick L. Manly kindly explain, if he can, why there are so many errands and changes, of recent date, in the old records of the doings of the Democratic Commissioners?

Webster has been acquitted by the jury at Warren. It is better that one guilty man should go free when his guilt is in doubt, than that one innocent man should be hanged.

If Mr. Tilden has fifty alleged copies of the auditor's book it could not change the fact that the "\$100,000" was erased from the books, once having been there.—*Canton Repository*.

With Roosevelt, Hewitt, and Georg, as the opposing candidates for the office of Mayor of New York, that city has a list whose personality is the purest, and ablest of any it ever had before.

The whole McGregor family has been carried along by Stark county as a charity, not a "Christian charity," for several generations. The election of P. P. Bush will do away with one branch of these hangers-on.

If Alonzo Smith and his colleague, Jacob Schnaachtenberger, had used a little more common sense in spending Stark county's money, perhaps there would not be that overwhelming number of paupers in Stark county to be taken care of, of which the *Canton Democrat* speaks.

Philip P. Bush is a workingman in fact, although he does not avertise it. John McGregor is a politician, he always was a politician, and always will be one. He has always lived off of the county and expects to continue to do so. Choose between them.

The resolution voted for by One Hundred Thousand-Dollar-Infirmaries-Smith makes it incumbent upon Stark county to pay Tilden, sooner or later, his bill, as architect for the proposed infirmary. "Any payments made to be regarded as installments of the entire fee."

The cities of Massillon and Canton like nothing better than to have a fine, smooth road connecting them, but how do the people off in the corners on the dirt roads like the idea of paying the bills contracted by One Hundred-Thousand Dollar Infirmary-Smith, in an irregular manner.

Commissioner Smith is the man who said that he did not believe that the entire county should be allowed to compete for county work, except when the law required the Commissioners to advertise for bids

Merchants and contractors and workmen will criticize this discrimination in November.

There is not one word in the record of this county to show that the Democratic Commissioners dreamed of an entire new infirmary until the resolution was suddenly sprung and passed, April 27, 1885, to employ Tilden to make "full and accurate plans of an infirmary for Stark County."

Personalities between editors are not always commendable or pleasant. The Alliance *Leader* has been in the habit of indulging itself in that direction, and ought not to object if it is paid in the same coin. The sincerity of the *Standard* ought not to be doubted as it does not retract its statements in regard to Wallace Phelps, and calmly replies to his threats to bring suit for libel, "the *Standard* will be on hand."

After a short ramble amid the hieroglyphics to be found in the book in which the Auditor records the proceedings of the County Commissioners, the *INDEPENDENT* is forced to say that if a fifteen-year old boy of ordinary intelligence could not write in a better style, use better grammar, to say nothing of the spelling, he ought to be sent to the Reform Farm for instruction. Patrick L. Manly is the Auditor, therefore defeat Patrick L. Manly.

County Commissioner Smith is in a pickle. His attitude toward the public is unpleasant for himself. The case in a nutshell is this: As one of the Commissioners, he without asking the public's leave, went to work in 1885 and ordered plans for a one hundred thousand dollar infirmary, and actually contracted with an architect to draw up plans at an expense of at least twenty-five hundred dollars, which must be paid. It is now putting Mr. Smith to a good deal of trouble to satisfactorily explain why the project as a whole was kept so dark, why this building was needed at all, and why the debt of Mr. Tilden the architect was contracted so suddenly.

To hear the *Canton Democrat* prate about "Christian charity" is enough to send the cold chills down one's back, and to destroy one's confidence in the world. The *Democrat* argues that Smith should be elected because he secretly connived to have a new infirmary built, which it thinks is "a great necessity." From the manner in which this journal begs for a new building one is led to believe that the present infirmary, whose directors are with one exception Democrats, is little better than a beg pen. That being the case, was it not rather out of place for the Board of Commissioners to examine it, on June 1, and report as being "in first class condition." Yet they did. Our Democratic Commissioners on the first of June did examine it, and there is nothing in the minutes of that or any other meeting to indicate that the infirmary was in anything but good shape, and adequate to every demand liable to be made upon it.

In his own home, in his own general organization, by reason of a majority made by members of his own assembly, has John McBride, the self-styled champion of organized labor, been refused an endorsement.

Not many weeks ago John McBride stood on his own steps, and to the crowd of boys and few men who stood in front of him said that nothing could give him such pleasure as the endorsement of his neighbors.

But by a vote of twenty-four to four his neighbors, who have known him and watched him from early youth to manhood, resolved not only not to give him their support, but to withdraw from their general organization if he persisted in his endeavor to work it for his personal ends.

He carried his own county in 1883 by one thousand; he carried it in 1885 by two hundred—and with that indication of local confidence his friends promised to sweep the county like a whirlwind this fall. And to crown all, he is now rejected by the Trades Assembly in his own town. With such endorsements from home, John McBride will go before the State and ask for recognition next November.

## THE KENDAL CHARITY SCHOOL.

The careful attention of every one is directed to the clear statement to the public by the board of trustees of the Kendal Charity School.

Generation after generation of Massillonians have grown up who, looking up the long, smooth road which leads to the hospitable door of the Kendal Charity School, have ever felt a satisfaction in the peculiar old institution, through whose beneficent workings hundreds of honest men and women, of poor and modest parentage, have been sent into the world whose useful lives have been a living monument to the goodness of the thoughtful Quakeress, Charity Rotch. The only establishment of the kind in the State, so unpretentious yet so influential, it has always been given a prominent place in our town histories, and has always been a credit and a source of pride to our city.

Starting with a small endowment from Charity Rotch, though it was all she had, wisely invested by the late Arvine C. Wales, and carefully managed by the various boards of trustees, the good work of the school has continued without interruption. The statement fully explains why it is necessary to close it for three years, and every one can readily understand that it is through no fault of theirs that the step must be taken. The fair fame of the Charity School has never been clouded by dishonesty or wrong in any form, and, like Charity Rotch herself, has lived a quiet, unassuming but eminently useful life.

Though thoroughly appreciated by all our people, there has been no endowment since the time of the founder, nobody, with the one exception, ever having given substantial proof of their commendation. There has been but one, and she, the late Mrs. L. A. Teller, whose many kindnesses are remembered by rich and poor for miles around, never forgot the children of the Charity School. Never a holiday season passed but she had some present for every one, the value of which was heightened by the thought of the giver. She it was who started a library for the school, and she, in that wonderful document, her last will, which will be remembered with gratefulness by the rich and poor whom she befriended in life and in death did not forget, has made the only cash present ever given to the school. She has left three hundred dollars to be invested, the interest upon which is to go toward building up a library.

Now the trustees think that with an additional five thousand dollars they can put the institution upon a firm footing once more. This is a very small sum. There are hundreds of our capitalists, men who have never come forward in business enterprises, who could easily give part or all of this, and with honor to themselves. It will seem strange, indeed, if the people of Massillon do not, before spring, raise the required amount and make even the temporary suspension of this noble charity unnecessary.

## RAILROAD MATTERS.

Huron is to have electric lights. That is, the W. & L. E. Ry. Co. will put several lights on the docks to enable the men to do night work handling ore and coal.—*Norwalk Reflector*.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling is pushing its work at south of Bridgeport, with immense vigor, and it is expected that within three weeks trains will be running into Bellaire over the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling extension.—*New Philadelphia Advertiser*.

The proposed compact among the Ohio coal roads for a maintenance of rates appears to be progressing very satisfactorily to the interested companies. President Wilcox, of the Cleveland & Marietta, was in the city yesterday on business connected with the pool. It is difficult to ascertain just what was accomplished, but it is reported that the reorganized Cleveland & Marietta, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling roads joined the pool. As this constituted the pool would affect business only in the western part of the State, and not be able to maintain a uniformity of rates for the lake business. It is said that other lines will be asked to co-operate with them for the purpose of securing these results.—*Leader*.

Speaking to a well known coal operator of this city in regard to the coal pool being formed to maintain rates he said: "The effect will probably be felt only to the consumer, as the relative prices of coal from different districts will not be changed. The fact is the railroads have been cutting rates so that they have made but little money. About a month ago they withdrew all special rates, so the report of this combination is very likely true. Coal from Southern and Central Ohio has been hauled for one-half cent a ton per mile. Now at that rate the railroads can just pay expenses. With a good business at three quarters of a cent a ton, they can make a 'little money.'"

We are making a large quantity of very active bill heads of the quality and price of the purpose.

## SPURNED!

The Trades and Labor Assembly by a Vote of Twenty-four to Four

Refuses to Endorse the Candidacy of John McBride.

Delegates from His own Assembly Threaten to Withdraw

His Friends Persist in Forcing the Organization into Party Politics.

The Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly is a delegate body, made up of representatives from the various trades unions of this city, the largest delegation being from the Knights of Labor, the home Assembly in which John McBride claims membership.

In the usual manner a meeting of the organization was held on Wednesday evening, October 13, the members with the exception of the bungling tools of John McBride being wholly ignorant of the base trap being set for them.

Suddenly a friend and associate of the man now posing as candidate for Secretary of State, and who is well known as a ward politician, arose, loaded with instructions from his superior, and proposed the endorsement of John McBride for Secretary of State.

Had a bomb been thrown into the Assembly the effect could not have been more startling. Members jumped to their feet, and arraignment after arraignment of McBride was made, his record exposed, and his baseness denounced for attempting to bring into disrepute the good name of the Assembly. The president declared the whole business out of order, and so ruled. As a last resort, the frightened tools appealed from the decision of the chair, and amidst intense excitement the ballot was taken and the chair was sustained BY A VOTE OF TWENTY-FOUR TO FOUR.

Think of it! In his own home, in his own assembly, by members of his own lodge, by the men he claims as his fellow working men, refused an endorsement by a vote of twenty-four to four! Can this be the John McBride who claims to carry the vote of organized labor, mark you, organized labor, in his pocket?

Yes, it was John McBride, eagerly did his faithful followers endeavor to cover up the matter—they wanted silence. Their desires in this particular were pathetic in the extreme. But eternal vigilance is the price of news, and with such a tremendous majority against them the matter was bound to leak out, and the information now given to the public for the first time, comes from several sources, unquestionably reliable.

Moreover, not satisfied with setting upon McBride and his men in the most emphatic manner, the delegates from the Knights of Labor proposed to withdraw from the Trades and Labor Assembly, if certain members persisted in making it a part of the political machine. And with this announcement the curtain fell on this scene which marks the saddest and most lamentable of the many failures of John McBride. His henchman bore him the tidings, and it is hoped told him, that the Trades Assembly is not going to be made a Democratic aid society.

## The Action Endorsed.

The Trades Assembly stands by the Committee who withdrew from the "Labor Convention."

Report of the committee at the first regular meeting of the Massillon Trades Assembly unanimously adopted as follows:

In view of the fact that Brothers Williams, Grapevine, Gleitsman, Farrar and Burnett have been misrepresented and abused by the *Stark County Democrat* and writers therein, for the part they took in representing the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city, at the so called Labor Convention held at Canton on the 25th of September last, we deem it necessary in justice to the above-named gentlemen and in defense of the integrity and dignity of this assembly to say that when the above named were elected by the assembly to go to Canton on the 25th, it was with the full knowledge of the situation they were selected. This trades assembly knew that a few men had met in Canton on the 11th of September to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district. We know that there were men there who did not belong in this district, and that they, finding that they were so few in number, decided to call another meeting for the 25th of September. A special meeting of this assembly was held to consider the matter, and believing as we did that the time had not come to nominate a labor candidate in this district, and that the move was made at the instigation, alone, of a few unscrupulous demagogues who are ever seeking notoriety at the expense of labor organizations, we passed unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That the time has not come for labor organizations to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district. We afterwards decided to send five delegates to the convention to advise those men at the convention not to nominate a man and not to use the names of the labor organizations of this district. The delegates have done their duty and their report was accepted by this assembly. We reiterate that our course was wise. There were but seven delegates from the hundreds of trades organizations of this district in the convention, and we consider it nothing short of impudence on the part of these men to use the name of labor organization. We sent the delegates there to defend the good name of the labor organizations of this district. We can not tolerate the abuse we have taken by the *Stark County Democrat*, and we here take the defense of, and declare that we will, as the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city depend to the last the action of the delegates sent from this assembly.

By order of the Trades and Labor Assembly.  
JAMES WEAVER,  
Corresponding Secretary.

## TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

LOGICAL REASONING OF BISHOP S. M. MERRILL.

Extracts From the Eminent Methodist's New Book, "Thoughts on Prohibition," Which Will Be Found Interesting.

The subject of third party Prohibition is so admirably handled by Bishop Stephen M. Merrill, the eminent Methodist divine, in his book entitled "Thoughts on Prohibition," that a few extracts from it are given below. Bishop Merrill says:

"This battle for Prohibition is too great to be fought by factions. It requires union, wisdom, and prudence, as well as courage and persistence. One of the serious objections to the party plan is its inability to concentrate the temperance sentiment of the country. In spite of good intentions it alienates, by hundreds of thousands, those whose moral instincts are right, and whose influence for Prohibition is needed and might be gained on a plan that appeals to their consciences without disturbing their political affiliation. The ardent man will call this weakness, and it may be; but to use a southern provincialism, it is a 'powerful weakness,' and so powerful that it is not wise to ignore it. The old Liberty party never enrolled over a small fraction of the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, and, therefore, never became formidable, and was lost when the emergency arose which doomed slavery; so now the Prohibition party organization includes only a very small per cent. of the Prohibition strength. It can scarcely claim 10 per cent., yet it assumes the right to dictate policy for the whole country."

"A just characterization would call it a faction; yet its leaders are earnest and noisy, if not wise. Circumstances give them prominence, and, unfortunately, the party gains recognition as representing the strength of the cause. Modesty is a virtue which is not less beautiful because the leaders of this faction fail to cultivate it. Every practical measure which seeks the co-operation of all who sympathize with prohibition without abandoning their political organizations is set at naught as lacking in principle. Conciliatory methods are denounced as compromises with evil. Prudence is pronounced cowardice. The majority of Prohibitionists are ignored, while the minority arrogate to themselves the right to speak for the cause, and hold their places by the use of methods and machinery which the majority cannot approve. The sadness of the situation is indescribable. Those who regret it, and who are the chief supporters of the public sentiment which must ultimately achieve the victory, deplore the unwisdom of this state of things, and patiently await the time when the battle for prohibition shall be pitched upon ground broad enough for all friends of the cause to stand upon, and where they can fight under a leadership strong enough to unite all available forces."

## HENRY BOHL'S WRATH.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Claims to Have Been Victimized.

Hon. Henry Bohl, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, is reported to be putting in most of his spare time now cursing newspaper men. The reason for this was explained by him a few evenings ago to a gentleman in Columbus, who couldn't keep the joke on Bohl to himself. Mr. Bohl said that he had been pestered nearly to death by a gang of newspaper men, who have been striking him for "boodle." He said that men who claimed to be the editors of highly influential class and race organs had come to see him, bearing in their hands copies of their respective papers—some Welsh, some German, and some labor organs—which bore the insinuation Vol. XV., No. 25, etc., and represented by them to be old and established organs, which were temporarily hard up, and would for a consideration support the Democratic ticket this fall, and thereby bring to its support their thousands of readers. Mr. Bohl said he bit on several of these, shelled out the desired money, and has since found out that the papers exhibited to him were simply specimen copies of newspapers which never existed, printed solely for the purpose of working him for "glue." Hence his curses and his declaration that no more newspaper men need come to see him, as he is down on the whole crowd of them as a gang of swindlers and thieves.

## DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY

Regarding the Party to Which John McBride Belongs.

At the Democratic convention at Youngstown Judge L. C. Thoman, the eminent Democrat, expressed himself as follows:

"For nearly a quarter of a century the Democratic party has arrayed itself in opposition to nearly all the great principles advocated by the Republicans first opposing, then assenting, and finally vigorously supporting."

"During the twenty years of Democratic defeat, it has been content to follow in the rear, carrying the trail of the banner of progress."

"The party has for many years been swayed by a snake in the grass, willing to do it for success on support of the worst and most vicious elements of society."

"If the Democratic party can make a step in advance and demonstrate its capacity to lead, rather than follow in the rear, it will, when next it comes before the people, meet with overwhelming and disastrous defeat."

"The leaders of the Democratic party would, I doubt not, be willing that all their achievements should be engulfed in oblivion, if they might thereby wipe out the stain of their persistent opposition to the abolition of human slavery."

## Over-Confidence.

The great fear of the Republican party in an off year is that the voters will fail to turn out on election day and vote, through over-confidence that their party is certain of success. Our Republicans should guard against this, this year, and exert themselves to get every Republican voter to the polls. While every election is important, the election this year is more than usually so, as Ohio must this year make an effort to send, instead of nine congressmen to the national house of representatives, at least four, and possibly seven, more than that number. If Ohio will do this, and elections in other states result as present indications presage, we can gain a majority in the lower house of congress, which is well worth striving for. Every Republican should come out and vote. The enemy is always active and alert, and this year carries on a desperate and energetic still hunt, with an army of Democratic Federal old soldiers working night and day, notwithstanding the civil service rules. Republicans, arouse ye, and gain the next congress.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER BROWN is using the clerical force in his office in the state house to send out an attack on Professor Tappan printed in a Democratic paper.

## WHAT THEY REPRESENT.

Governor Foraker's Striking Presentation of the Difference Between the Candidates.

Governor Foraker presents the following striking contrasts for consideration:

"But I would have you vote for Gen. Robinson not simply because of what he is as a man and citizen, but also and more particularly because of what he represents. He stands for a free ballot and a fair count—the taxation of the liquor traffic and the suppression of its evils. He stands for economy and honesty in the administration of public affairs; for all, in short, that is essential to, and involved in, good government."

"But not so his competitor. Let me briefly call your attention to some things Mr. McBride must necessarily represent as the candidate at this time of the Democratic party. And first, what does he represent as to the purity of the ballot?"

Governor Foraker showed that Mr. McBride represents fraud and forgery as election methods, and continued:

"But John McBride is a representative of something else in this campaign which the people of this state, Democrats and Republicans alike, cannot afford to endorse, and that is reckless extravagance in the administration of public affairs. Governor Hoadly was inaugurated on January 14, 1884. On that day there was a cash balance in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund of \$288,108.60, not a cent of which had been drawn in advance from the county treasurers in anticipation of the settlements. When Governor Hoadly's administration ended there would not have been one cent in this same fund, but for the fact that they had drawn in advance upon the revenues of this year to the amount of \$500,000. And not only had they used up all that was bequeathed them, and all that belonged to them, and all they could, by reaching forward, rob their successors of, but they had contracted heavy liabilities which they had not attempted to make any provision to meet. And on top of it all they had submitted for allowance by the legislature their estimates of what would be the necessary cost of running the state government for another year, and these exceed their estimates of the revenues from which they should be paid by the sum of \$1,364,421. Never before in the history of the state has there existed such a financial condition. There had not only been an unparalleled extravagance, but a stupid imbecility in the management of every department that was hurrying the state forward to practical bankruptcy, against which there did not seem to be even a disposition to provide."

## Penitentiary Outrages Fully Proven.

The Democratic state executive committee is devoting its energies to defending ex-officers of the penitentiary for skinning dead convicts. Governor Foraker's eloquent and forcible arraignment nearly paralyzed them, but they have recovered sufficiently to hunt around for liars who are willing to make oath that human bodies were not skinned. They have found several—most of them being members of the gang which ran the penitentiary or were beneficiaries of the crookedness practiced there—and are this week flooding the state with affidavits from these men some of whom are wilful liars, while others, through party zeal, have sworn to matters they know nothing about. Joel S. Skillen, a reputable citizen of Columbus, has sworn that he saw Dr. Montgomery skin dead convict, and put the hide in a basket in the presence of the convict Nye, who, with another prisoner, swears that the skins were made into canes by Nye. The canes have been produced, and proven to be of human skin by Dr. Kinsman, a leading physician and eminent microscopist. A Democratic tanner of Columbus has testified that Dr. Montgomery brought a human hide to him to tan, and other convincing and unanswerable evidence in the same line has been produced.

What are these affidavits the Democrats are flooding the state with? One of them is from Dr. Obetz, who was forced to resign from the deaf and dumb asylum by Governor Foraker, belongs to Dr. Montgomery's Columbus coterie, and for these reasons cannot be accepted as an unbiased witness. He swears that the bodies Governor Foraker said were skinned were brought to a medical college for dissection unutilized. Dr. Montgomery himself says they were buried in the penitentiary grounds. Thus their own stories conflict. Others swear that application was made to the penitentiary authorities for these bodies by medical colleges, which is undoubtedly true, as all dead bodies are so applied for. These affidavits show the desperation of the Democrats, and when read by men of intelligence cannot fail to recall on the minds of their Democratic authors. Why have they been held back till the last week of the campaign?

## General Robinson at Keesau.

To the Editor: The article in the National Tribune of September 15, headed "Gen. J. S. Robinson," reads as follows: "The war which made a lasting impression upon my mind. The Eighty-second Ohio was commanded by Col. J. S. Robinson upon the Atlantic campaign, and was attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps. The Thirtieth New Jersey was a part of the Second Brigade of the same division and corps, and between the Eighty-second Ohio and Thirtieth New Jersey there was a very close bond of union. At the battle of Resaca, when the Second Brigade swung in on the extreme left, the Twenty-seventh Indiana and one or two other regiments dashed in upon the Germans, captured prisoners and flags and were raising Cain generally. The Thirtieth New Jersey was ordered in, and as it started on its way heard just behind us and voices rang out above the din, 'Go in Jersey, the Eighty-second is behind you,' and we know by experience that the support was sufficient. Just at this time to our right and front was observed a mounted officer coming from the direction of the enemy. It was Col. Robinson, who, after placing his famous Ely, second Ohio in the second line of battle, and ridden up and down the line formed by the Second brigade, cheering on the boys and helping to fight. This was not the last of last time the gallant colonel was observed doing the same thing, and because of his fighting qualities and the valor of his regiment the Thirtieth New Jersey always entertained the warmest friendship for this command.—E. L. ALLEN, Chaplain, Thirtieth New Jersey, Deposit, N. Y., in National Tribune."

A VOTE for the Democratic ticket this fall is a vote in endorsement of the

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208 508  
practice at elections. Will you aid in such endorsement?



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Read the statement concerning the Kendall Charity School.

Ex-Governor Noyes will address the citizens of Massillon October 27.

The Hon. William McKintley will speak in this city on October 30.

A dinner and supper at Bazar will be given at Presbyterian Chapel, Thursday, Nov. 11th.

General Booth's date for Massillon has been changed from November 10 to November 9.

A communication in regard to Howe's Historical Collections is crowded out, but will appear next week.

Presbyterian church social will be held at Mrs. M. W. Wilson's, East Main street, Friday, October 22d.

Canton's boom is heard but not seen. Canton papers read a good deal like Proctor Knott's Duluth speech.

An alarm last Thursday night from the Simonet residence called out the engine, but its services were not needed.

The simple announcement that the Max Strakosch concert company is coming, should fill the Opera House next Friday night.

Camp Creek coal is in good favor about Poston, as is coal of like price. The price for which it retails there is \$12.50 per ton.

Nightingales will be found at the Bazar, but not of the sort that sing, though they cause the wearer to sing with pleasure.

Lovely dolls for the little ones and all sorts of aprons for their mothers, made of black silk, India lawn, and even an apron to "Wrap the Baby Bunting in."

Mr. Jack Keefe had a fight. It was considered a pleasant little private affair, but the Mayor thought otherwise. It cost Jack twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents.

Hess, Snyder, & Co., are getting up a new stove, with a coal chute, for which they have applied for a patent. They are also getting out the first wind-mill of a new pattern.

The place to buy a laundry cushion that will enable you to keep account of your laundried linen with little trouble, will be at the Bazar Oct. 29, at basement of St. Timothy's church.

Said Mr. J. C. Dueber of Newport, Ky., the other day: "I never saw quarries so well arranged for the carrying on of an extensive business, as those I examined in Massillon a few weeks ago."

In Russell & Company's foundry, on Monday night, the largest casting ever attempted by them, was successfully made. It was a fly-wheel for a two hundred horse power stationary engine, and weighs six tons.

The three mile bicycle race between R. S. Hardgrove, of Massillon, and A. C. Banker, of Wooster, was an interesting contest and was won by the former. Time, first mile, 4:23; second mile, 4:47; third mile, 4:47; total, 13:58 minutes.—Orville Crescent.

Only four members of the U. C. D. Club were absent at the last meeting held on Monday night. The treasurer made his annual report, showing a healthy balance in the treasury. An important change was made in the by-laws, which requires absentees to present written excuses. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. F. A. Brown.

The contract for the foundation stone work of the building Mr. Deuber will erect, was let Friday night to the well known contractor, Mr. John S. Melbourne. The work will require about three hundred car loads of stone, which will be furnished by the Massillon quarries and shipped direct from there. The contract price will not be made public.—Canton Democrat.

The Annual meeting of the Ladies Social of the Presbyterian church was held October 8, when the following officers were chosen for 1886-7: Mrs. J. K. Russell, President; Mrs. E. P. Edgar, Vice President; Mrs. N. P. Bailey, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee: Mrs. Chidester, Mrs. Thomas Russell, Mrs. T. J. Reed, Mrs. H. B. Garrigues, Mrs. M. W. Wilson, Mrs. S. J. Patterson.

Russell & Co., last week added to their splendid equipment a new planer, from the Pond Machine Tool Company's works, which is the largest in Stark county. The uninitiated would not understand dimensions if given, but they can understand, by its weight, which is forty thousand pounds, that it is a big machine. It required two cars to transport it. It will be used principally on work which enters into the big automatic engines, which the firm is now manufacturing.

At 6:45 another alarm came from a barn belonging to the Henry Foltz estate, on the property on the corner of Oak and Mill streets. The stable was surrounded on all sides by frame buildings, and there was a fierce wind storm blowing at the time. There was every indication of a disastrous conflagration, and nobody knows what would have happened if our one fire engine had given out. As it was they succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any other buildings had been touched. A great deal of credit is due to the department for its masterly work. It is the popular

thing to decry the fire department, but it should be borne in mind that it is not so much the fault of the men, as the city, in not providing better facilities.

## PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. B. McCue is visiting friends in Sewickley, Pa., this week.

Miss Fannie Upham has returned after a visit of one month in Buffalo.

Miss Lizzie Hipp, of Canton, visited with Miss Hattie Knapp Wednesday.

Miss Bell McIntosh, of Cleveland, was the guest of Miss Mame Rahney the fore part of the week.

Mrs. John Shepherd is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. O. Garrett, in Massillon this week.—Canton Free Press.

Mr. Jeremiah Kemper visited his old friends in this vicinity the early part of the week. He resides at the Military Home near Dayton.

The marriage of Miss Martha Shriver, to Mr. Ungerich of Cleveland took place at the family residence, on South Erie street, on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Savage, of Massillon, Mrs. Morrow of Canton, and Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre, are visiting the family of Samuel Fortz, Esq.—Canton Democrat.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. Carrie Brown and Miss Hattie M. Dangler, will leave on Saturday for New York, where they will remain for a week or two.

Messrs. David Reed, F. A. Brown, J. H. Hunt and C. L. McLain left Saturday morning for Cleveland, where they joined eleven others. The entire party spent the week duck shooting in Canadian waters.

Charles A. Ricks was honored last week by being elected first lieutenant of the Kenyon Cadets, composed of the large number of students in the Kenyon Grammar School. His home friends extend their compliments.

The most interesting event this week in a social way was the marriage of Mr. Joseph Kettl, a prominent young cigar manufacturer, to Miss Christina Ess. The ceremony was performed Wednesday morning at St. Mary's.

The marriage of Miss Lora Wise, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wise of Akron to Mr. Ira Miller, Secretary and Treasurer of the Aultman-Miller Works, on Tuesday was the event in society in that town. Mrs. Miller has relatives in this city.

Mr. Frank D. Wickham, of the New York Reflector was married last Thursday evening to Miss Agnes Benedict. Congratulations from all the papers in Ohio have since been pouring in, and none are more hearty than those of the INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Charles F. Ricks, who last week attended the Presbyterian Synod at Columbus, was fortunate in being able to stop on his return, one day, at Gambier, the prettiest spot in all Ohio. While there he was shown all about the college grounds and buildings, and driven through the village. Through the never-failing courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Rast, there was nothing left unseen, and the short visit was made very enjoyable indeed.

## The New Glass Works.

Wetherald & Wells went quietly to work after the disastrous fire which destroyed their works, and not satisfied simply with rebuilding them, made the capacity greater by two pots, and planned the buildings so that they are really models in their way.

Five separate buildings compose the new works and cover the following number of square feet: The lime, sand and batch house 2140; the factory building 4580; the warehouse, flattening house, cutting and packing room 10,920; clay mill, blacksmith and box shop 1890; lumber shed 1200; total number of square feet, 20,640.

The main track of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad passes within a few feet of the works on the west, a switch from the C. L. & W. road on the north, and a switch from the Ft. Wayne road on the east, making shipping facilities about as good as could be desired.

The two largest buildings are covered with iron roofing, and the smaller buildings with Bodine roofing, which is fire-proof. These cold figures seem large in themselves, and after an examination of the works seem inadequate, although correct.

## The Red and Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made Friday afternoon at the range of the Massillon Gun Club:

	Singles.	Doubles
Sharpshooter.....	12	6
Clutz.....	11	8
Chidendorf.....	11	7
Foltz.....	11	7
Reed.....	10	8
Russell.....	12	7
George Dobson.....	12	7
G. F. Borden.....	14	4

Mr. Reed took first honors, and Mr. Borden second on singles. Mr. Clutz came out best on doubles.

## Killed by the Cars.

The body of one of the Pittsburgh laborers, named Andrew Lucas, was discovered near the Ft. Wayne track, just above the Massillon pottery on Friday morning. The poor fellow had started off with a companion the evening before, and was probably deserted after the accident. He must have fallen under the wheels, for both of his legs were cut off, and he was otherwise mangled. Justice Rogers held the inquest.

## AFTER THEM ALL.

The W. & L. E., the Water Company and the Small Boy.

By Resolution, by Ordinance and by Common Consent, they will be Compelled to Obey the City's Wishes.

Only Mr. Rink was absent last night at the Council meeting. An electric lamp was there, but gave forth so much light that it became necessary to turn it off and light the gas. When the Company gets into shape, a lamp proper for interior lighting will be put up.

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending October 16, amounting to \$62.03, was referred.

## ORDINANCES.

An ordinance to establish a grade between lots 45 and 48 on Plum street, was read a second time. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed. An ordinance to protect the property of the Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company in this city, was read the first time.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The amount of the approved report of the Street Commissioner for the week ending Oct. 9 was ordered placed to his credit.

It seems that Dr. Chidester was charged with thirty-five feet of sewer pipe on Prospect street, that being the number of feet front of his lot, whereas the new house sewer is only laid twelve feet. He objects to paying the whole amount, claiming that he has not got that with which he is charged. This provoked a good deal of discussion. The most of the members claimed that if he made a connection with the sewer, the twelve feet would be of just as much use as thirty-five. They said there was no fear of his being called upon to pay for the twenty-three feet over again when the sewer is extended, as cases of that kind have come up before. It was decided that no action should be taken in this matter, and that the bill should remain as it was.

Mr. Leighley eloquently opened on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, whose managers refuse to put their plank crossings in proper order, they now being an inch lower than the top of the rails.

Mr. Williams moved that the Street Commissioner be instructed to put them in shape, and charge the same to the Company. Carried with fervor.

Mr. Leighley again spoke, this time in regard to the way the Water Company was fulfilling that clause of their contract which binds them to put the streets in the same condition they found them. The general opinion was that they had not fulfilled that clause, either in letter or spirit. In this connection the excellent work of Sewer Contractor Crooks was mentioned as proper for the Water Company to emulate. As there is already an ordinance compelling corporations to do their work properly, and a special provision for it in the contract, any action further than backing up the Committee in what they should demand, was deemed unnecessary. The Water Company should take warning, and leave no two foot heaps behind them.

Mr. Snyder moved that an order be drawn for the balance, less about four hundred dollars, due to Contractor Crooks. Carried.

Mr. Snyder moved that the Engineer drive stakes for a proposed grade on State street, and then let the Council decide if it is suitable or not. Carried.

A very lengthy discussion then took place as to a grade on Mill street. No decisive action was taken, and in the heat of the battle, that jewel from the Fourth ward, Tom Volkmar, moved to adjourn.

## BILLS PAID.

John Schorke.....	\$ 11 25
L. L. Limbach.....	150 00
A. Shorb.....	165 50
Massillon Gas Company.....	188 75
Total.....	505 50

## Massillon Amusements.

The opera house will be occupied every night next week.

Baer's Orchestra will be in attendance at every performance of the "Equirational."

Dr. C. F. Porter has leased the Walhonding Rink for one year and will have it put in shape, and will open it soon.

Don't forget the Bazar and Supper on Friday Oct. 29, in the basement of St. Timothy's church. Admission 10 cents, supper 25 cents.

Everybody wants to attend the U. C. D. lecture course. To attend with single tickets will cost three dollars, therefore be economical and buy a season ticket for half the amount.

That notoriously bad actor Chas. L. Davis, and his notoriously excellent orchestra entertained a very large audience Wednesday night. The music was good and the acting was very bad.

The fact should be fully understood that Mme. Julia Rive-King, who is soon to give a grand concert in this city, is regarded in musical circles as the most brilliant pianist in America, if not in the world.

The date for "Burr Oaks" was cancelled by the local manager, and instead the Hicks and Sawyer colored minstrels, which is, of course, the best and biggest traveling will appear, on next Thursday night.

If Alvin Joslin's orchestra was sufficient

to pack the Opera House, it would seem as though the hall ought to be entirely too small to seat the people who ought to attend the Strakosch concert next Friday.

Prof. E. K. Crocker and his school of fourteen educated Arabian horses will give a grand street parade Monday, Oct. 25th, at noon, in which the Prof. will drive horse Frank in a side bar buggy without the use of reins.

"Silver Spur," as presented last Thursday night, was thoroughly enjoyed by a rather small audience, and the well balanced company, which was better than any that has appeared this season, deserved more general recognition.

The famous Max Strakosch Concert Company with Miss Bensberg have been engaged and will give a grand concert next Friday night, October 29. There are natural causes that make audiences at ordinary entertainments large and small, but for a concert of this character, such as Massillon has not had in years under the management of an impresario whose reputation is world wide, to be poorly patronized would disgrace the city. Such companies need no glowing encomiums, for if Massillon has not heard of Max Strakosch, she had better hide her head.

## THE CHARITY SCHOOL.

A Statement to the Public By the Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charity School held on Saturday last, it was decided to rent the farm and close the school on the first of April next for the period, probably, of three years. This conclusion was reached only after mature deliberation and with the best interest of the school and its present and future scholars sincerely at heart. The movement in this direction was begun last Spring when new scholars were refused. The number now present is small and it is thought that after April only six will remain, and to them, unless voluntarily withdrawn by parents or guardians, the Board will in all respects fulfill its obligations.

The main cause for this action is this: The funds of the school, never superabundant, have for the last ten years or more made it difficult, indeed, impossible, to manage its affairs with anything like ease or smoothness. The principal of the fund, never a fixed quantity, has been kept all the time round about \$25,000, and it is now that sum, and is invested part at seven, and part at six per cent. interest. The income received has been, and is, about \$1600 to \$1700 a year. It has for a long time required \$1500 a year to pay the Superintendent's salary and with \$200 or \$300 a year for repairs and incidentals, no margin is left for accidents, improvements or anything else. And to this the fact that because the interest, in part, is often in arrears, and anyone can see the difficulty of always paying the school's obligations promptly. The school has aimed to treat its debtors fairly and leniently, and it has been a long time since it has had a fore-closure suit. Nothing has been lost by so doing, and ordinarily it has thus been enabled to loan its funds on mortgage at a little beyond the market rate of interest.

The buildings and fences on the place need repairs, with no money to spare to make them; the land now in fair condition, can, it is thought be kept so, and what with the income or rentals of the farm, and the gain upon the money at interest, it is at least hoped that at the end of three years the farm and buildings will be in good shape and the fund, increased to \$30,000, which can thereafter be used as a principal and furnish to the school a safe working income.

The farm will, therefore be for rent for a period not exceeding three years from April first next and applications can be made to the President of the Board, Mr. Harsh. The board will consider all applications and just as soon as possible make a choice.

The Trustees personally regret the necessity for this action even more than the public do, but they see no other way to act, and they hope that with well directed effort and careful and saving management to so greatly improve the affairs of the school in every way as to place it, within the next three years, on a safe, sound basis and then again to start afresh and carry it on to its full capacity, prosperously and happily for many years thereafter.

Massillon Ohio, Oct. 19, 1886.

E. A. JONES, Sec'y.

GEO. HARSH, Pres.

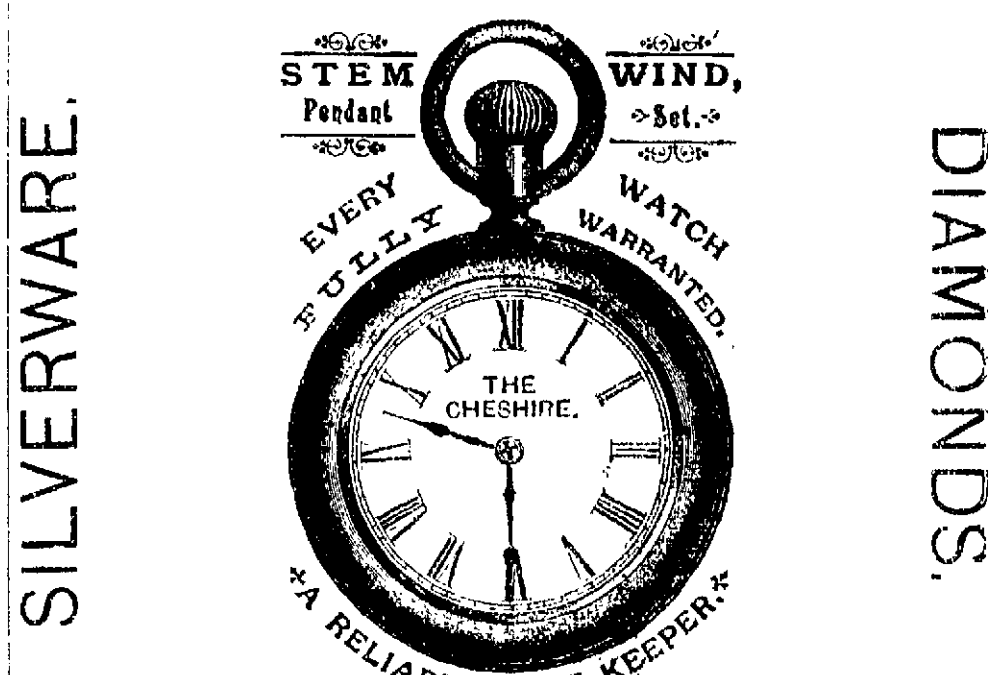
## Bitter Bread.

Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders that they leave in bread, biscuit, or cake raised by them a disagreeable, bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing alum (introduced to make a cheap article), by the impure and adulterated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their manufacturers of the proper methods of combining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though frequently, tastable in the food, and by all physicians classed as injurious to the health. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this serious defect. In its use no residuum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, light, and wholesome, and noticeably free from the peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is because it is composed of nothing but absolutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper proportions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other, while producing the largest amount of rising power. We are justified in this assertion from the unqualified statements made by the Government chemists, who after thorough and exhaustive tests recommended the "Royal" for Governmental use because of its superiority over all others in purity, strength, and wholesomeness. There is no danger of bitter bread or biscuit where it alone is used.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. J. Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen.

# CALL AT COLEMAN'S WATCHES!

AND SEE THE LATEST IN THE NEW AUTOMATIC and the CHESHIRE.



This watch is a reliable time keeper and is fully warranted. The best cheap watch made. Price complete with chain

**\$6.00.**

COLEMAN'S JEWELRY STORE, 5 ERIE STREET.

## BE THERE.

Next Wednesday Evening, October 22.

It gives the committee great pleasure to be able to announce to the public that the famous ex-Governor Edward F. Noyes, will open the campaign on the Republican side, for the Tuscarawas valley, in Massillon, Wednesday evening, October 27.

Men of all parties are invited to attend this meeting, which will be held in the People's Hall and hear the peerless orator, whose position as a Republican, as a statesman and as a speaker, entitle his views to deep consideration.

## Penitentiary on Fire.

COLUMBUS, O., October 21.—At two o'clock this morning fire broke out in the wheel shop at the Penitentiary and at this time the building is in ruins. The coope shops are now burning. It will be scarcely possible to keep the blaze from the gas works. The loss to the State on buildings is \$20,000, and to the occupants an equal sum.

## Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had."

H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURGESS, Bideford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my vision, and seems to make me over." J. F. THOMSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." L. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar.**

## EXECUTOR'S SALE

## REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of James F. Deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1886, the following described real estate, to-wit:

First—A tract of thirty-seven and a half (37 1/2) acres of land, part of fifty-one and one-half (51 1/2) acres of land, situated in township 12 N., range 10 E., of the 12th range, Ohio, and as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said section distant westerly thereon two and fifty-one hundredths (2 51/100) chains from the northeast corner of said section and thence westerly along said north line twenty-two and eighty-one hundredths (22 81/100) chains, thence south one and a half degrees, west twenty-seven and eight hundredths (27 8/100) chains to the north line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Second—The east one-half (1/2) of the east two-thirds (2/3) of lot number one (1) and two (2) of Erwin Warner's addition to the city of Massillon. Third—Lot number six (6) of Michael Ruck's out lots in Tuscarawas township as recorded in volume thirty-three page three of the Stark county plat record.

The first named tract consists mainly of good timber land. Sale of the last two lots will be at the office of the undersigned, in Massillon, O., at 10 o'clock a. m., and of the tract on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Terms—One-third cash, one third in one year and balance in two years from date of sale, deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent., and secured by mortgage on the premises.

First tract appraised at \$275; second tract appraised at \$300; Third tract appraised at \$10.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Executor.

## NOTICE.

STATE OF OHIO.  
PERRY T. WINSHP, Stark county, } ss.

Notice is hereby given that on the morning of October the 15th, 1886, the dead body of Andrew Lucas was found four miles east of Massillon, O., on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, known as the one hundred and six mile siding, known as the big loop, and nearly all midway between hip and knee joints, complexion white, blue eyes, sandy hair about five or six inches high and about thirty (30) years of age, dressed in blue cloth suit and white dress shirt and tie, with a dime song book and a card marked Massillon, O. with initials E. J. M. on and punch mark in shape of star in one corner. His relatives are unknown.

WM. & S. ROGERS, Acting Coroner of Stark county.

October 15th, A. D. 1886.

## ARABIA!

"Land of the blessed The Queen of the Desert." "We k the Golden Stairs." See the horses walk up the stairs into the Opera House at 7 o'clock Monday evening.

## NEW OPERA HOUSE.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

3 Nights and One Matinee.

COMMENCING

Monday Ev'n'g, Oct. 25,

Matinee Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.

## PROF. E. K. CROCKER'S

## EQUIRATIONALS

14 Educated Horses 14

22 performances in Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa. 28 performances in Acad. Opera House, Phila. 40 performances in Windsor Theater, Boston. They understand every ordinary word in the English language. No trick ponies or number some make—every horse a pleasure. The most marvelous and interesting exhibition of the age, combining all that is wonderful, amusing and interesting in animal education.

PEOPLES POPULAR PRICES

Admission - - - - - 15 and 25c.

Children - - - - - 5c.

All Reserved Seats - - - - - 50c.

## OPERA HOUSE

## Thursday Even'g,

October 28, 1886.

## THE MINSTREL KINGS.

## Hicks

## and Sawyer's

## Colored Minstrels.

## 25 PICKED ARTISTS 25

The Famous Canadian! The Renowned Singers! The Original Dancers! Minstrelsy in Rehearsal as the Master Exponents give it! The Bridal Veil! Blackville Joad!

## Grand Parade Drill

of the magnificent Band and Drum Corps on

Thursday at noon. Free for all

Reserved seats now on sale at J. V. R. Skinner without extra charge.

## An Ordinance

To assess a special tax on real estate bounding on Prospect street from Main street to a point one hundred and twenty feet north of Thorn street.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, that there be levied and assessed on each front foot of the several lots of land bounding and







## LETTER FROM SHANGHAI.

HOW THE GENTLE CHINESE SCOOPS  
IN THE FINNY TRIBE.

If There is Anything in Fish Food the Chinese Should be Brainy—Fishing With Trained Cormorants, But no Fishing for Sport.

[Special Correspondence.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—If fish, as is popularly supposed, is a brain food, the Chinese should be the most brainy of the human race. There is probably no country where so much attention is given to the culture of the finny tribe or where they constitute so large a percentage of the food of the people. One of the cardinal teachings of the Buddhist faith is the sacredness of animal life. No orthodox Buddhist will take the life of any domestic animal for food, the pig alone excepted; but by some strange logic of their own the feathered and finny tribes are not on the list of exemptions. So that with the large majority of Chinamen fish and poultry constitute the flesh portion of their food. The Buddhist clergy, however, adhere strictly to a vegetarian diet, not even eating fish. I once asked an intelligent Chinaman why he would kill a fish for food when he would not do so for the same purpose. He replied that he did not kill fish, as when taken from the water they died without killing. I suggested that perhaps if he were to put an ox water for a few moments it might die likewise, without being killed. He seemed to regard the comparison as impertinent, so I left him looking on me as a murderer, because I was an advocate of beef-steak and mutton chops.

There is no country with greater natural facilities for fish culture than China. With a mild climate, an extended coast line, many large and numerous smaller rivers, lakes, canals and dikes, there is a vast area of water suited to all grades of fish life, both salt and fresh water. The government has, from a remote past, taken the matter in hand, and, at considerable expense, has kept the inland waters stocked, and has made her fisheries a source of revenue. Regular government agents are employed in stocking her waters with fish. These men know the season and places of spawning of the different food fishes, and follow them up and capture the newly hatched young for transplanting.

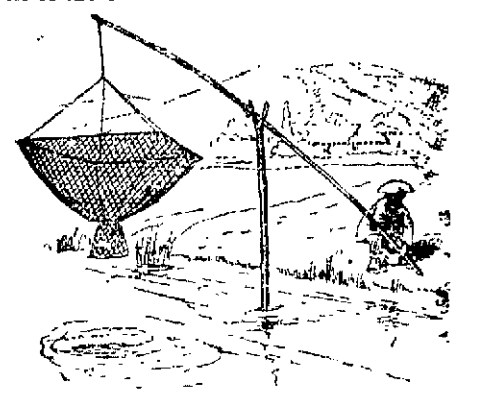
The young fish are caught by means of fine meshed nets, and, in large earthen jars or tanks, are loaded in barges or "junks" and carried long distances for liberation in lakes and at sources of rivers, whence, in a few years, such as survive the cannibalistic instinct of their kind find their way into the markets. The government assumes to control the entire fishing privileges in her borders, and no one is permitted to engage in fishing without first obtaining from the proper officer the authority and paying percentages on his catches. Nor can one pay for the privilege of fishing in the abstract as it were, but each grant is stipulated, and the area is mapped out as distinctly as are the farm lands, and woe be unto the man who dares to cross the line.

The oyster family is much neglected, and although the possibilities in that direction are practically unlimited no care has thus far been taken to develop this branch of the trade. Oysters are offered in the coast markets at a very low price, but they are gathered and sold all ages and conditions together, and not classified as in the New York markets.

The population engaged in the fish business, either as fishermen or fishmongers, is very large and it is rare to find any one engaged in any other occupation jointly with this.

I never knew of a Chinese gentleman fishing for pleasure, as is common in European countries. On the contrary, it is looked upon as a menial and low calling, and as a result the fishermen as a rule are a low and vicious class of people from whose ranks pirates and sneak thieves are freely recruited.

A fisherman with a capital representing from \$5 up can earn a good living in most any part of China. A dip net, stretched at the four corners by bamboo rods fastened in a common center or hub, and suspended from a horizontal beam supported by an upright shaft on the principle of a well sweep of yesteryear, constitutes the most common outfit of the Chinese fisherman.



A CHINESE DIPNET.

Then a space of 50 to 100 feet of water front is secured from the government, as a field for operations. The sweep is planted at the water's edge, with the net suspended over the water, and a cord is attached to the elevated end of the beam, by which the net is lifted to the surface. Then an excavation is made in the bank and covered in with reeds or matting to protect the occupant from rain or storm. In this crude pit the "flood fisherman" takes up his abode, and year in and year out he (or she, for often the women tend the nets) stands and at intervals lifts the net to secure any chance victim that may be taken. No bait is used nor is there any rule by which to determine when to lift the net. It is a pure game of chance. Yet in the course of the day enough fish are usually captured to meet the wants of the fisherman, and when enough are captured to go to the market they are either carried or sent in boats to the nearest city or village to be sold. In going from Shanghai to Hankow, a distance of 800 miles, I was impressed with the novel sight of these dip nets lining the shores on either hand as short intervals, the entire distance, and such is the state of affairs on all the waterways of the empire. Small streams and shallow lakes are fished by dip nets constructed upon small boats, which are portable. For deep-water fishing a cast net is employed. This is simply a wide extended sheet of netting with lead or iron sinkers on one end. The net is coiled in the hands of the operator, and with a dexterous toss it is spread full width over the surface of the water. The leads sink rapidly to a common center, forming a bag-like shape with the net, which picks up any fish that happens to be in the water thus inclosed. The net when thrown is drawn in and coiled at the same time. When the inclosed space is taken up the catch is landed in the boat of the operator and the net thrown again. This is likewise random fishing, and is no doubt the same cast net as was employed by the fishermen who were induced to become fishers of men in the time of Christ.

Across narrow channels a "gill net" is set, and the fish in passing up or down the stream are fastened in the meshes of the net and captured.

There is but little fishing done in China with hooks, and their hooks are made by hand in a most primitive and crude manner. I was crossing a shallow lake near Kien-Kiang, and I observed a lot of bamboo rods sticking in the bottom of the lake and extending several feet above the water, upon the branches of which bells were attached. Lines were fastened to the rods, with baited hooks. When a fish was fastened upon one of these hooks, in its efforts to free itself the bell would ring and the fisherman in waiting would thus be notified where his service was required. This was very exciting sport or would have been to one fishing for sport. I saw the pattern, no doubt, of the first or most primitive device for taking fish by means of baited hooks. It was simply a thin bamboo split with a cord attached to the center, and the two ends were brought together and inserted in a piece of lead. When a fish took this into its mouth to swallow the bait the split was freed and would spring back to its former straight position, crosswise in the fish's mouth or stomach, and hold it until it could be landed.

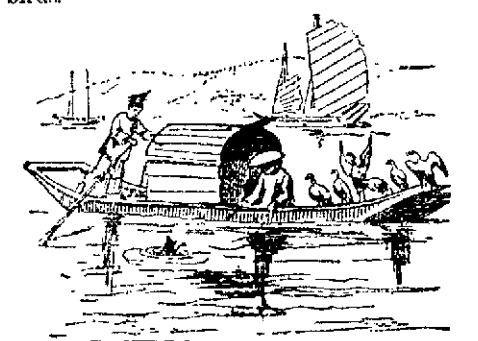
Cormorant fishing is extensively practiced, and is both exciting sport and a profitable means of catching fish. Two people go out in a boat or "sampan," and take from six to a dozen captive birds. One manipulates these, while the other—most generally the fisherman's wife—rows the boat. Two or three birds are put to work at a time, while the relay sit in the boat and rest. The birds often are disinclined to work, and when they are the operator feigns to strike them, when they dive for safety. They are swift swimmers and keen sighted under the water, and most generally bring up a fish in their beak. Each bird has a ring around its neck to prevent it from swallowing its catches, and when a bird comes to the surface with a fish it is drawn to the boat by means of a cord attached to its leg for that purpose, and it is forced to give up its prey to its taskmaster. The cormorant appears to be a slave not only to man, but to other birds.

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CORMORANT FISHING.

I once observed a seagull striking at a wild cormorant, which could not take to wing and escape his more swift flighted oppressor. In self-defense it was forced to dive, and when under the water its instinct would overcome all other influences, and it would bring up a fish. The gull would poise on wing and watch for the reappearance of the slave, and a fish no sooner appeared above the water, when it was seized by the gull and taken away from its rightful owner. I am convinced that many species of swift winged fish eaters utilize wild cormorants to secure their food and thus establish a species of bird slavery.

Many fine food fishes are found in the Chinese markets. In season shade are abundant at a cost to the consumer of about four cents per pound. They have what they call a "Mandarin fish," which has only a spinal and rib bones, and its flesh is of fine flavor. Other representatives of the bass and perch families, also eels, catfish, etc., representing the sealess families, are abundant. Brook trout I found in the small streams in the mountain districts. During a high overflow of the Yang te Kiang the water stood about two feet under the house I occupied, and the fish swarmed at my kitchen door to feed from the sweepings from the table. I spent many hours watching the movements of my new companions in their natural state. One day, while observing a peculiarly formed specimen, I was delighted to see it rise silently to the surface, and with a well directed aim, fire a water drop at least three feet high and knock a fly from a rose bush into the water and capture it. It was the first and only specimen of the "archer fish" I ever saw in a wild state.

One day my cook called my attention to two large specimens of a spotted scale fish, weighing perhaps five pounds each, feeding in the yard near my window. They were following a large school of new hatched young fish, as I supposed, to make a meal of them. I soon observed that when any other fish approached these, the large ones would strike at and chase them away.

In order to test their motive I fired an arrow into the midst of the young brood, scattering them. The parents flew rapidly hither and yonder in apparent search for the enemy, and, as no cause could be found for the stampede, they proceeded to collect the scattered brood of young and hustled them off to a place of safety. This was the first and only instance of the parental instinct in fish that I have ever seen. There was no room, however, to doubt that these were taking a parental care of their young brood.

The Chinese are fond of fish as pets. The gold fish and other ornamental and variegated varieties are cultivated with great skill. Most all the homes of the better-to-do Chinamen are provided with a miniature fountain, for fish pets.

I never saw any indications of whale fisheries, although these are seen in Chinese waters. Porpoises, called "hog fish," and devil fish abound there, but are not pursued as a business. Chinese markets are supplied all the year round with fresh fish, and also dried and salt cured of various kinds abound.

Sharks' fins are regarded by them as a delicacy second only to edible birds' nest, and this constitutes an important article of import. The supply is brought chiefly from the islands of the South Pacific and Indian oceans. The people of China, as well as foreigners sojourning in that country, do not wait for Friday for "fish day," but draw largely for their daily meat from the fish markets. Pious Buddhists, who seek to lay up treasures in heaven in the performance of what they call "works of merit," what we sometimes call "works of supererogation," go into the markets and buy fish or squandering cels and liberate them. By thus saving life, at such a sacrifice of money and appetite, they secure immunity from blame or sin in cheating their fellow men, or in oppressing the weak and ignorant of their countrymen. A man who will lie in a business transaction, or deliver over a hungry fellow to a cruel torture, if he should steal a dinner, or who will partake of the ill-gotten gains of fraud and overreaching in trade, will make atonement to his conscience by setting at liberty a few almost brainless cels or fish. But men who "strain at gnats" and get "swallow canals" with impunity are neither all dead nor do all reside in China.

W. G. BENTON.

A writer in Home Chimes says: It seems to me almost wicked that with untold herds of continents of fertile earth, ready to support mankind in generous plenty, we crowd and fester together in the cities of the old world like ants upon a dust heap. The life in England here is artificial and unhealthy. The land does not support us. We are living on it in defiance of the laws of nature and we cannot expect to prosper. Man to be happy must move in harmony with nature, not in opposition to her rules. So long as a people draw their sustenance from the soil that they inhabit their existence rests upon a firm foundation, and no great harm can happen to them.

W. G. BENTON.

W. G. BENTON.

## WHAT WE THINK.

## People Who Kill Themselves by Thinking Mean Things.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—If you are unhappy from any cause you are a sinner. We are all sinners! Our present religious don't seem to make the majority of the professors happy. It has told us truly to reform our acts. It says little about reforming our thoughts. The average New England deacon of forty years ago often died of consumption; because he thought such a set of mean thoughts they killed him. There is a scientific truth involved in the phrase about a man's being "too mean to live." Meanness does kill people. It's not so quick as arsenic. But its slow and sure. A mean thought is a mean thing put out in the air. Its none the less real for being invisible, no more than is electricity or any unseen power in nature. Some houses make you feel mean to go into them. It's because there's so much actual mean element floating in the air and permeating the walls. Think mean and you'll act mean. Every act of the body has a mood of mind behind that made the act. Murder in the mind always precedes murder by the body. You can't do a mean thing without several hours of mean thinking before. Some people take several years. More's the pity. They pay for it by sick bodies. Pure, unadulterated villainy is never well. True, it may be on its legs and about the streets. But more people are sick on their legs every day than are sick in bed. Don't get angry at a mean man. He's suffering more than you are, unless you get angry. Anger brings on bile. The trouble with many people who want to reform the world is they make themselves sick at the start by getting angry and scolding. No regular scold is ever well. Scolding and anger poison the blood. The thought so put out is the destructive element. It draws and attracts the same element from those scolded at. You can pile pills all day down a scolding woman and they won't help her. She is a profitable patient though for the doctor.

Short cures mean short fees. A good practice needs long cases and long purses behind the cases. Don't blame the doctors. They only give what their patients call for. The doctor knows that all the woman needs is rest. The woman thinks she needs a pill. The doctor gives the pill to satisfy the woman's needs. She needs it not because it's really necessary, but because she thinks it is. Then it is not necessary. Just as I need a cigar because I think I do. Put me where I couldn't get one and I'd soon find I didn't need it. No sound preaching is good unless the minister takes his own medicine. I try always to swallow my bitterest doses. But no preacher is obliged to practice what he preaches. I've as good a right to do wrong as my parishioners. If I do the penalty will whack me and whoop me up all the same. The idea that a man must or should practice what he preaches to others is ridiculous. Telling a man that getting drunk will give him a headache next morning has nothing to do with your getting drunk or keeping sober. You've told the truth. Whether you handle the truth or not is another affair.

That is right proves itself in the amount of happiness it brings. One hour's "drunk" brings a day of pain. This is the proof that the drunk was a sin. If you want your drink and must have it, and are willing to suffer for it, you are entitled to it and it is nobody's business but your own. All this preaching by others to others as to what you shall do or shall not do is so much strength thrown away by the preacher to the preacher.

You have a perfect right to do wrong. You can't do wrong without getting your little whack for it at every step. Go on in wrong doing my friend. Go on as long as you can stand it.

L. L. GREY.

## COMPULSORY BUYING.

## Boston Tradesmen Try the Mind Force.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Metaphysical science and practice is no dream, impractical matter here. Boston utilizes these unseen forces in nature for trade purposes. Boston would utilize the angel Gabriel if Gabriel proved superior ability in selling shoes or codfish. Since storekeepers work and have worked the "mind racket" on their customers for years. They make up their minds that the customer shall not leave the store without making a purchase. They show this thought strongly on their clerks. They count it a shortcoming in a clerk to allow a customer to leave the counter without having made a sale.

The customer goes into this metaphysical and commercial rat trap. She wonders if the counter why she feels as if she must buy something. She feels a force pressing to bear on her which leaves her no choice in the matter. She feels uncomfortable, wants to leave, yet feels that she is making a great deal of trouble if she leaves without buying. So she buys not what she wants but what the salesman wants her to buy. Haven't you been there yourself in many stores? Would you feel as you did before a salesman who in mind would have left you good-naturedly to buy or not as you pleased?

This is metaphysical commercial robbery and extortion. It is practiced all about us. You place ten minds in a room, all resolved on the one purpose of making you buy, willy nilly and when you go among them you will feel the tyranny of their unspoken thought as you have felt and suffered by it many a time. You stand before a good natured, easy going salesman who had rather you were suited than to buy of him and not be suited, and you will feel his thought and feel at liberty to buy or not as you choose.

There is no need of making any great mystery of the effect of unspoken thought as it travels from one mind to another, or to make the idea more difficult to catch on to by a lot of high sounding names. It is a force, and everybody uses it more or less.

PRENTICE MCLIFORD.

## HOW TO TALK WEATHER.

## Full Directions for Conducting a Brilliant Conversation.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The caller says to her hostess: "Isn't this awful weather?" "Awful! I never saw such weather in my life."

"Nor I. How it rained yesterday?"

"Yes, it poured."

"And the day before, too?"

"Yes, and the day before that."

"Do you think it will clear up?"

"I suppose it will, some time or other. Don't you?"

"Yes, I do hope so."

"Isn't the walking awful?"

"Oh, it's horrible!"

"Muddy, isn't it?"

"Yes, the streets are in an awful condition."

Pause.

"The rain is very wet, isn't it?"

"It is the wettest rain I ever saw."

"Do you think it is wetter than the rain we had last year at this season?"

"Oh, much wetter. It soaks right through the holes in my umbrella and overcoats."

"I wonder what makes it so wet this year?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. May be it's the water that's in it."

"Well, I shouldn't wonder if it was. I never thought of that before."

Pause No. 2.

Hostess (after a tremendous struggle)—It must be very unpleasant out of doors!

"Yes, very."

Pause No. 3.

Hostess—How it does rain now!

"Yes, it does."

The end.

WILL WEBBER.

## APPALLING LOSSES.

WHY THE POTOMAC FORCES FOUGHT  
LESS STONCLY IN JUNE, 1864.

Official Figures of the Losses—Generals Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—A Private Soldier States a Problem—A Contrast.

At the time, in the latter part of June, 1864, it was freely charged by the generals employed in the Army of the Potomac that that army was not fighting as staunchly at Petersburg as it had fought in the Wilderness or at Spottsylvania. The charge was true. We had seen remnants melt before the heat of the Confederate battle-fire, until a scant hundred men fell into line when the drum tapped. We had seen brigades fall into battle line 300 muskets strong. Once at Cold Harbor two regiments were sent to support my battery. I smiled sorrowfully at the scanty array. One hundred and twenty muskets, sixty files, were all that were left of two Delaware regiments. We had seen heavy artillery regiments, which joined us at Spottsylvania 1,500, 1,000, 1,700 men strong, fall into line before Petersburg, 400, 500, 600 men strong, and to come back from the assault delivered on June 18, 1864, still weaker. The enlisted men who passed unharmed through the frightful carnage judged the losses the army suffered by the actual losses that had occurred in regiments with which we were familiar.

To the official figures. During May, 1864, which period of time includes the prolonged study of the Confederate entrenchments at North Anna, the Army of the Potomac lost 395 officers killed, 1,343 wounded, and 211 missing. Five or six general officers were killed and ten or twelve wounded during this month. In the same month 5,189 enlisted men were killed, 27,140 wounded, and 7,399 were missing. From May 31 to Oct. 28, the day on which the campaign practically ended, there were in the Potomac army 401 officers killed, 1,453 wounded, and 564 missing; during the same time 4,597 enlisted men were killed, 24,140 were wounded, and 15,344 were missing. The aggregate losses after the fighting at North Anna were 46,998 enlisted men and officers.

## GENERALS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

And in this appalling number, stricken when the army was well nigh discouraged, and when the soldiers needed, if ever battle-worn troops did need, the presence of their general, and needed to be roused to enthusiasm and valor by gallant leaders, the enlisted men never heard of but one general officer being killed. He was Brig. Gen. Burnham. They heard of one or two other generals being wounded, and of two being captured. During the same time—that is, after the battle of North Anna—we learned that the Confederate Gen. Dole, Chambliss, Gherardie, Donovan and Gregg had been killed, and many of their generals wounded. And it must be remembered that the Confederate general was behind sheltering earthworks with their troops. The execution of their duty made it essential that they should be there. Our losses of general officers, if they had fearlessly performed their duty, would have been at least four times as heavy as those of the Confederates. Instead of one Union general being killed to 4,000 enlisted men stricken in battle, there should have been at least twenty of them killed and eighty or them wounded, and there would have been if they had done their duty as the Confederate generals did theirs.

Let me go west, and to the battle of Franklin to illustrate my meaning. On the afternoon of Nov. 30, 1864, the Confederate generals led their veteran infantry to the assault against the hastily constructed union earthworks, thrown up across a broad neck of land formed by a bend in the Harpeth river, in Tennessee. The attack began at 4 p. m. It was dark at 6 p. m. The fight lasted until about 10 p. m. Six hours of fighting, four of which was performed after dark, when it was impossible for infantry to select general targets, or to shoot accurately. The Confederates lost about 6,000 enlisted men in this action. The problem for the heroes of magazine fiction to solve is a simple one in proportion. They had better figure it out for themselves. It is this:

## THE PROBLEM STATED.

If one Union general was killed and two were wounded during a continuous battle in Virginia which lasted from May 31 to Oct. 28 (150 days), and in which the Union losses were officially stated at 46,998 enlisted men and officers, how many Confederate generals should have been killed and wounded in a fight lasting six hours, and in which their losses of enlisted men and regimental officers were 6,000? Ignoring the factor represented by the duration of the fight and the problem can be stated clearly:

As 46,998 are to 3, so will 6,000 be to the answer.

The answer is not to be found by arithmetical rules, which in this case would have to be based on the alleged valorous conduct of Union generals belonging to the Army of the Potomac. These six hours of fighting in Tennessee, six hours of assaulting Union earthworks, cost the Confederates four generals killed and six severely wounded that they left the front. In truth, every general in the Confederate army which fought at Franklin, except Gen. Hood, was either killed or wounded. So fought the Confederate leaders in the field. So southern volunteer generals, men bred to agriculture and living on their plantations, led their soldiers to death and shared it with them.

Now, did our general (I write as a private) shrink their duty? Or did they rush into the battle gayly, and stanchly aid their subordinate commanders, and escape death by rare good luck?

The soldiers (I write of the volunteers) looked upon the army as a body of men who had taken service together to suppress a great political rebellion against their republican government. Some of these men were of necessity generals, more were regimental officers, the most of them were privates. Before the war there was but little difference between the men socially. The enlisted men then thought, and I still think, that the generals having been selected as leaders, presumably because of their superior military skill and perfect courage, should have fought side by side with their soldiers, that theirs should have been the dangerous work of inspecting the Confederate lines of night to discover their weak points, and that to high rank and large pay belonged deeds of perilous valor. These generals shrank. The enlisted men were exasperated by their cowardice, and they in turn shrank. I can count on my fingers the general I have seen under battle-fire.—Frank Wilkeson in Chicago Times.

## Military Men at Hotels.

We have a good many military men among our transient guests who register with the military titles before their names, such as "Col. John Smith," and other guests frequently ridicule the practice when they see the names so signed. A general idea seems to prevail that any man who puts "Col." before his name is either vain or foolish, and most people at once conclude that one who writes his name that way is an "Arkansas colonel" who never saw a battle in his life and never even belonged to a regiment. Officers frequently write "U. S. A." after their names, but nobody finds fault with that. It is a great convenience, for there are several army men who come regularly and look over the register for brother officers, and when they find them they at once take it upon themselves to show them all possible attention. But "U. S. A." might properly be written after the name of a private, and that seems to be insufficient also. The best to sign would probably be the official style: "John Smith, Col. U. S. A."—Hotel Clerk in Globe-Democrat.

## Envy of the Dyspeptic.

The other day a little colored boy stopped in front of a grocery, and, after wistfully eyeing a pyramid of sardine boxes, marked "only 8 cents," invested in a box. Going to the edge of the pavement, he opened the box and ate the sardines as fast as he could cram them into his mouth and then drank the oil remaining in the box. This did not satisfy him, and he invested in another box of sardines, gulping them down with a gusto. Then he purchased a huge cucumber pickle, which he ate heartily, and to crown it all he bought a pint of peanuts and ate them for dessert. A gentleman who stood near watching the boy taking in food said: "Great Scott, if I had a stomach like that I would give \$1,000."—Chicago Herald.

John Baker Thompson,  
Caterer, Baker,

## Confectioner,

Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

42 E. Main Street,  
MASSILLON, OHIO.

## FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

## GOODS AND PRICES.

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

## FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Lounges

## SPRING BEDS.

Hair, Husk and Sea Grass

Mattresses and the original

Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

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## CHAPMAN.

## ELTON ECHOES.

(Continued from 1st page.)

A Reply Mr. Howells' Remarks  
McBride and the Miners—A State-  
ment Asked of Mr. Lewis.

Mr. John Evans, of Flushing, O.,  
spent Sunday at home.

Mr. James McInnes, who has been  
travelling the Far West, came home  
a few days ago to spend a short time  
with his mother.

Walter O'Malley, canvasser for the  
National Labor Tribune, made a  
tour through our mines this week,  
increasing his list.

Mr. James Archibald returned  
home from Scotland, fully satisfied  
that this is by far the best side of  
the ditch.

Mrs. Jno. Lavers, after residing in  
Illinois for about two years, returned  
to her old home last week, feeling  
health being the cause of her return.

Work at the mines continues good.  
Flat cars on the Fort Wayne road  
are scarce, which was the cause of a  
few idle days at some of the mines.  
There seems to be a big demand east  
for cars.

We notice that the miners of the  
Hocking valley are handling John  
McBride without gloves. It seems  
that McBride was appointed by the  
miners to arbitrate the difference  
for the mines using mining ma-  
chines, and after monkeying around  
for some time declined to serve on  
the board and another miner was ap-  
pointed. When they met for the  
purpose of acting on the matter, Mc-  
Bride stepped in, in company with  
John Brashear, who is known as one  
of the fraud senators from Hamilton  
county, and a leading Democratic  
politician and an operator on the  
above board, with a basis signed and  
sealed which met the approval of the  
miners, but which, when presented  
to the miners, was repudiated. Mc-  
Bride is now accused of fixing up  
the arbitration basis to  
wreck the influence of the operators.

We read with interest Hon. An-  
drew Howells' remarks on mines  
and mining in the last issue of the  
Independent, until he reaches "a  
word with our miners," in which we  
have to hold a different opinion.  
We think his remarks in this con-  
nection are misleading. The gen-  
tleman says in substance that had  
the miners of this valley allowed  
themselves to be reduced ten cents  
per ton, they would have had at  
least three-fourths of the steady  
work, instead of from three to four  
days per month. Now, this is the  
same old "rebuttal" that has been  
brought in this valley for the last  
twenty-five years. Past experience  
has taught us that the steady work  
continues until all the empty cars are  
filled, and then we find ourselves at  
the same old level. Any one at all  
familiar with the mining situation  
of Ohio can readily see that we are  
correct. A scale of prices is adopted  
for the different valleys of the State,  
and for this valley to accept a ten-  
cent reduction means a correspond-  
ing reduction in the Hocking valley,  
and vice versa—these being the two  
leading valleys of the State; a gen-  
eral reduction would soon take place,  
and then we would find ourselves  
just where we began, so far as steady  
work is concerned, and ten cents less  
per ton.

## NAVARRO.

Oyster suppers are the latest.

The population of Navarro is on the  
decrease.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cross, of Can-  
ton, smiled on old friends last Sun-  
day.

The Coshocton fair did not prove  
much of an attraction to Navarro  
people.

The smoke stack of the steam mill  
is to be taken down—work to begin  
this week.

Mr. J. L. W. Calp started on Mon-  
day for a trip south. He will be gone  
all winter.

The ten-cent show in the Opera  
House drew a large audience Satur-  
day evening.

Many of our citizens are busy  
putting down sidewalks before cold  
weather sets in.

Mrs. Mary Metzger, of Canton, vis-  
ited her parents on High street the  
fore part of this week.

Mrs. L. B. Pocock and children are  
visiting their grandparents, Mr. and  
Mrs. Dieder, at Fremont, O.

J. S. Shields, of Wilmet, was in  
town Monday. He intends leaving  
next Monday for Denver, Col.

Mr. C. Longley and wife of Ra-  
vena, O., were the guests of Mr.  
and Mrs. Longley over Sunday.

The congregation of the St. Clemen-  
tine church intend holding a fair  
about the holidays, if all goes well.

A number of young folks surpris-  
ed William Swinheart, at his home  
in honor of his twenty-first birth-  
day. They all had a pleasant time,  
and wish him many happy returns of  
the day.

The death of Mrs. Frymire oc-  
curred early Sunday. Tuesday morn-  
ing at half-past ten a large number  
of sorrowing relatives followed to  
her last resting place in Union cem-  
tery. She was sixty-six years of  
age and an old resident of Navarro.  
She had a kind word and smile for  
all, and will be missed by every one.

Mrs. Stoffer, and her daughter,  
Frank, are guests at Jacob McFar-  
ren's.

The twins at McGirr's will cast  
their first votes twenty-one years  
from this fall.

Pay day last Saturday, and too  
much of the miners' hard earnings  
went to the saloon keepers.

A married daughter of Jacob Hol-  
linger, from Three Rivers, Mich., is  
visiting her people at this place.

Preaching at West Lebanon Sun-  
day night by Rev. Ruff, who will  
probably substitute West Lebanon  
for Brookfield.

Austin Rosenberg, who is teaching  
three miles south of Navarre, circu-  
lated among his many friends here  
Saturday and Sunday.

Daniel Baughman returned home  
last week after a pleasant little visit  
with his son, in Corrigan, Ind., and  
his brother, at Benton.

Literary at Gout Hill Wednesday  
evening, regularly. It is hoped the  
young people will take an active part  
and all lend a helping hand.

Mrs. Daniel Baughman and daughter  
attended the marriage of Ella  
Days, an adopted sister of the former,  
to Mr. John Wollford, of Rittman, O.,  
last week.

Rosa, the wife of Johnnie Ogle-  
thorpe, was buried at West Lebanon  
last Friday. Consumption marked  
her for a victim in the flush of wom-  
anhood. She left a husband and  
many friends to mourn her early de-  
parture.

The surprise party at David Baugh-  
man's was a great success. Over a  
hundred people, headed by the West  
Lebanon band came in upon the  
surprised father and daughter. Just  
before sitting down to a bountiful  
dinner, which it is needless to say,  
was complete in every respect, the  
artist from Navarre took their pic-  
ture. Miss Ada deserves a great deal  
of credit for the skillful manner in  
which it was planned and executed.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Frater-  
nal and Benevolent Societies.

## MASONRY.

The annual Conclave of the Grand  
Commandery of Ohio closed at Akron on  
Friday evening with the election of the  
following officers for the ensuing year:  
E. Grand Commander, Sir L. P. Lyth;  
of Toledo; E. Deputy Grand Comman-  
der, F. H. Reinhart, of Chillicothe; E.  
Grand Generalissimo, C. A. B. Senter,  
of Columbus; E. Grand Captain of Guard,  
J. W. Burkman, of Washington, C. H.;  
E. Grand Senior Warden, Cal. Holloway,  
of Lima; E. Grand Junior Warden,  
Huntington Brown, of Mansfield; E.  
Grand Standard Bearer, Henry B. Per-  
kins, of Akron; E. Grand Sword Bearer,  
W. B. Melish, of Cincinnati; E. Grand  
Captain of Guard, Jacob Randall, of  
Marysville; E. Grand Treasurer, J. B.  
Parsons, of Cleveland; E. Grand Recor-  
der, John N. Bell, of Dayton. Two new  
charters were granted, one to Forest  
City Commandery, Cleveland, and one  
to Hamilton Commandery, Hamilton.  
The charter of Newark Commandery,  
which was arrested for refusing to try  
members who had gone into the  
"Cernean" Scottish Rite, was officially  
taken away, but a dispensation was  
granted for a new commandery bearing  
the same number as the surrendered  
charter, 34, and to be called St. Luke.  
The appeal of Henry D. Moore, of the  
Masonic Review, against the action of the  
Grand Commander and the finding of  
the commission which he appointed  
was denied. This case has attracted  
much attention and has been widely  
commented upon by the press. It seems  
a commission was appointed by the  
Grand Commander to investigate  
charges of unbecoming conduct preferred  
against him for certain editorial com-  
ments which he made in the journal of  
which he is editor. The commission in  
their opinion thought him guilty and so  
reported, and the Grand Commander  
suspended him from all the privileges of  
Templar Masonry. The next convoca-  
tion will be held in Columbus, the second  
Tuesday in October, 1887.

## PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

The Phi Delta Theta fraternity met in  
New York Tuesday in bi-yearly session  
and adjourned to day. Fifty-eight active  
chapters and twenty of the alumni or-  
ganizations were represented. Robert  
Morrison who founded the fraternity in  
1848 at Miami University, Oxford, O.,  
was present.

## LODGE NOTES.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-  
neers is in session in New York. The  
Brotherhood now numbers a member-  
ship of twenty thousand in the United  
States and Mexico.

Prof. E. A. Jones has been selected by  
Judge Pease as one of the three mem-  
bers of a soldiers' relief commission,  
to provide relief for indigent soldiers and  
sailors, in accordance with an act passed  
May 19, 1886. He will serve two years.

## A Mystery.

How the human system overcomes from the  
bad effects of the numerous medicines often il-  
lery poured into it for the supposed relief of  
dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheu-  
matism and other ailments, is a mystery. The  
mischief done by bad medicine is scarcely less  
than that caused by disease. If they were  
weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheu-  
matic, would suffer be guided by the experience  
of invalids who have themselves tested Hostet-  
ter's Stomach Bitters, they would find every in-  
stance obtain the speediest aid derivable from  
at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy,  
in consequence of its basis of pure spring water,  
and medicinal stimulant not to be found in  
the fiery local bitters and stimulants often resorted  
to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

the United States marshals:

Sir: In pursuance of a letter of the 5th  
inst. from the president directing the at-  
torney general to take charge of the ap-  
pointment of special deputies to replace the  
performance of their duties, and their com-  
pensation, to either with the compensation  
of the supervisors at the congressional elec-  
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